



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

**SUFFERING EYES!**  
With the progress of modern scientific discovery, should be at a minimum. But SUFFERING EYES will continue just the same if people will not avail themselves of those precious discoveries. We can fit you with glasses that will improve your sight and relieve you from pain.  
**N. LAZARUS,**  
Optician,  
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,869.

號九十六百六千九萬一第

日五十月五年酉辛

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1921.

一拜禮 號十二月六年十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS JUST LANDED

**ALLSOP'S  
BRITISH  
PILSENER BEER**  
BREWED AND BOTTLED AT  
**BURTON-ON-TRENT.**

SOLE AGENTS:  
**CALDBECK,  
MACGREGOR &  
CO., LTD.**  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Tel. No. 75.

## CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of **ELEY'S** SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's favorite powder—E. C. and SMOKELESS DIAMOND.  
**THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS & AMMUNITION STORE.**  
Nos. 5-9, Beaconsfield Arcade.

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10, Queen's Road Central,  
HONGKONG.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO  
GOODS STORE.**  
Glass Etching, Sign-Board and  
Mirror Maker.  
Canton Marble in Various Shades.  
Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging  
Undergone.  
Telephone 1219.

**FRENCH LESSONS**  
G. MOUSSON.  
10, Morrison Hill, Road.

**PEAK TRAMWAY CO.,  
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "	
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NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.	
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAYS.	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
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NIGHT CARS.	
As on Week Days.	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.	
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order represent- ing Bank Notes.	

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice.  
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS																				
Stations	No. 1		No. 1a		No. 5		No. 7		No. 9		No. 11		No. 13		No. 15		No. 17		No. 19	
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# THORNYCROFT

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED.  
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS,  
LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Shanghai Office: 10, Kiukiang Road.

15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines

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For quotation apply—

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and Co., Ltd.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

30 DOZ. MORLEY'S INDIA GAUZE VESTS

With or without Buttons No. 02 and No. 04

SPECIAL FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

Regular Selling \$5.00 each. Special \$3.00 each.

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HEAD OFFICE AND SHOW ROOM IN PEDDER STREET.

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## WHITEAWAY'S WATERMAN'S PENS

FOR

A PEN FOR EVERY HAND.

POPULAR PRICES.

No. 12	\$ 5.75
No. 12	\$ 5.75
No. 72	\$ 6.50
No. 72	\$ 6.50
No. 14	\$ 7.75
No. 74	\$ 7.75
No. 42	\$ 7.50
No. 44	\$ 8.75
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SHOP AT WHITEAWAYS.  
THE POPULAR "CASH" STORE  
"WHERE YOUR DOLLAR GOES FARTHEST."  
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,  
HONGKONG.

## TATA BANK SENSATION.

SHAREHOLDERS OBJECT TO EUROPEAN MANAGERS.

The third annual general meeting of the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., held at Bombay, on May 21st, proved a stormy one. A controversy has been going on in the local Press for some time regarding the reported expensive management of the bank and the employment of a large number of European hands. Long before the meeting commenced shareholders came in large numbers and the hall was fully packed. Excitement ran high in expectation of a heated debate. Sir Dorabji Tata, Chairman of the Board of Directors, delivered a lengthy speech in moving the adoption of the report, and before putting the motion to the vote replied to certain questions by the shareholders. He said that the salary of ten European managers of the bank was Rs. 19,750, and that of all the Indian assistants was Rs. 4,325. There were cries of "shame." Answering further questions, he said that there were seven other Europeans on salaries between Rs. 400 and Rs. 500. This statement also was received with cries of "shame."

The Chairman said that he wished to see the day when Indians would be in a position to draw the salaries which the Europeans now drew (shouts and cries of "We are already fit.") He explained why Europeans had to be got on higher salaries and said that the Indian members of the staff had received a substantial increase and were better paid on the average than in other banks. No increments except on agreement had been given to the European employees. They had no intention of increasing the European staff and had taken 18 apprentices. In reply to a shareholder, the Chairman said the only Indian officer was in charge of the Share Department on Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 grade. He fell ill and the work got into arrears, and they had to bring a European on Rs. 1,000 from England.

One shareholder said that while he entertained great respect for the Chairman, he wished to point out that the directors relied upon the European managers who brought these young Europeans. The Chairman said that the appointments were made with the consent of the directors. Another shareholder remarked "These things are done by Indian directors." (Cries of "shame," and laughter.)

Another shareholder said that they, as Indians, could not endorse as correct the statement of the Chairman that Indians did not like to drudge from the bottom to a high position. Indians did as hard work as, if not harder than, the Europeans.

The Chairman said that he had gone into the matter as a member of the Industrial Commission, and it was his conviction and experience that nobody worked like a European when it was necessary. He gave an assurance on behalf of the directors that Indians with the requisite qualifications would be appointed to higher posts when they became vacant.

The Chairman, summing up, said that if they wanted the largest profits they must employ the best talent irrespective of race. They did not employ Englishmen because they were Englishmen; they employed them in the interests of the shareholders to build up an efficient organisation and establish the bank firmly. He assured the meeting on behalf of the directors that they would employ more Indians and were longing to see the day when Indians would occupy high posts. In the initial stage they wanted an efficient staff, to see that every stone was truly laid, and on that should be formed an efficient and competent Indian staff to supply the growing need of a growing institution. (Cries of "Quite right.")

The Chairman, on account of the noise and confusion, could not finish his speech. When the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts was put to the vote the Chairman declared it carried. There was a loud demand for a division on the part of the shareholders and a careful scrutiny of votes was demanded.

The Chairman had to yield to a fresh scrutiny at the end of which he declared the motion for adoption of the annual report of the bank as lost.

This was received with loud cries and cheers. The meeting was adjourned for a week.

SHAREHOLDERS MEET AGAIN.  
The adjourned meeting was held on June 1st when the shareholders, mustering in large numbers, showed greater heat and excitement than at the last meeting. The Chairman announced that as the result of the actual voting, the Directors' report and annual statement of accounts were carried by a large majority. A shareholder then proposed that the financial burden of the bank be reduced by terminating the services of as many European officials as was possible. The Chairman ruled it out of order. When the election of these Directors, retaining by rotation came up the name of Mr. Armstrong was proposed for re-election. The Chairman, replying to questions regarding this Director, said Mr. Armstrong, whether in Bombay or in London, was always of immense benefit to the bank.

Mr. K. NARIMAN moved an amendment proposing the election of Mr. Shapurji Gadar in place of Mr. Armstrong, on the ground that Mr. Shapurji had the confidence of the shareholders. The Chairman ruled the motion out of order. Mr. NARIMAN protested saying the shareholders were not going to allow their rights to be trampled on in this manner and pressed the Chairman to reconsider the ruling. The Chairman again declared it out of order, thereupon Mr. N. M. DUMARIA, M.L.C., moved an amendment that the meeting be postponed for a week and meanwhile legal opinion be taken in the matter.

At this stage there was further confusion and noise and a passage at arms between the Chairman and Mr. DUMARIA. Some shareholders remarked that the general body of them had lost confidence in the Board of Directors.

The Chairman retorted that those present did not represent all the shareholders. The Directors had to manage the affairs of the bank to the best of their ability and in the interests of the majority of the shareholders. The amendment of Mr. DUMARIA was put to the vote and carried. There was great opposition when a poll was demanded, and the meeting adjourned for another week.

## SCOTTISH SPORT.

OPENING OF THE CRICKET SEASON.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE RANGERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, April 27th.

The Scottish cricket season opened auspiciously, and a good programme was carried through, mostly confined to the Glasgow district. Scores of over half a century were not uncommon, and exceptionally good averages were returned by several bowlers. Clydesdale, the Western Union Champions, made an encouraging start, by their all-round superiority gaining an easy victory over the Glasgow Academicals. The West of Scotland, however, made a poor show against a team drawn from the minor clubs of Lanarkshire.

Clydesdale, 150 for 9; Glasgow Academicals, 25.  
West of Scotland, 33; Lanarkshire XI, 62.  
Pollock, 154 for 8; Irvine, 41.  
Drumchapel, 128 for 3; Glasgow University, 45.  
Teddington, 160; Glasgow High School, F.P., 49.  
Greenock, 201 for 6; Cartha, 99 for 3.  
Loth Franklin, 162; Watsonians, 77.

RANGERS LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Rangers having breasted the League Championship lumps, broken them as a matter of fact, with a lead of nine lengths (or points) little remains to be said regarding the season 1920-21. Celtic and Greenock Morton are the only clubs which have prevented Rangers from scoring. Rangers' highest score was gained against Ayr, 7-2, and that after Ayr had scored the opening goal of the game. It has taken the Rangers six outings since then to register the same number of goals, and this points to the partial rot or staleness that has recently shown itself. That the Rangers' finest qualities are not monopolised by the forwards is shown by the number of times (13) that only one goal separated them from their opponents at the end of the games. Of Rangers' regular team, only the goal-keeper and the full backs have failed to score one or more goals.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Association clubs are securing the end of their season, and few alterations of interest can now be made on the League table. The event of the week was Celtic's score against Hibernians, but the latter played a rather soft game. Rangers, however, had to fight for their solitary goal against Third Lanark. Queen's Park once more showed themselves no match for the Heart of Mid-Lothian. And the other games were without special incident.

Celtic, 1; Clydebank, 1.  
Rangers, 1; St. Mirren, 0.  
Motherwell, 2; Queen's Park, 1.  
Hearts, 4; Queen Park, 0.  
Celtic, 3; Hibs, 0.  
Third Lanark, 0; Rangers, 1.  
Falkirk, 0; Aberdeen, 0.  
Dundee, 2; St. Mirren, 0.  
Clyde, 2; Raith Rovers, 1.  
Albion Rovers, 3; Dumbarton, 0.  
Partick Thistle, 0; Ayr, 0.  
Clydebank, 1; Motherwell, 2.  
Hamilton Academical, 4; Greenock Morton, 2.

## ANCIENT MARINER'S DREAM.

THOUGHT HE WAS IN HURRICANE IN THE CHINA SEA.

An ancient mariner appeared in the dock at Hampstead Police Court, on May 2nd. He was Charles Smith, aged eighty, an American sailor, of no fixed abode, and the charge against him was that he had been found wandering abroad without visible means of subsistence.

In a voice like a foghorn he pleaded not guilty, and said: "I was not wandering abroad. I was found in a peaceful sleep."

A police officer said that shortly after midnight, hearing noises coming from a garden in Wilton-road, he looked over the gate and saw the prisoner lying asleep in the centre of the lawn.

The prisoner declared that he had been shamefully treated. "I was," he said, "in a beautiful sleep, dreaming of a voyage which I made to China in 1809, and when I was violently aroused by the policeman I thought at first that the ship had been struck by a hurricane and that I had been hurled into the sea."

"How long have you been in England?" asked the Clerk.

"Two years," replied the mariner. "I can't go to sea now. The decks are too hard for my feet."

Are you married?—Married? Holy snakes, no.

Why don't you go into the casual wards instead of sleeping out?—They make you work there. I am eighty years old. In America you can sleep where you like.

He was remanded.

## IF YOU WEAR GLASSES

there is almost as much comfort and pleasure in wearing Pince-nez Eye Glasses, as there is in possessing a perfect pair of eyes—for they fit so comfortably and secure that you forget you have them on—the most important improvement in eye-glasses in the past twenty-five years. Pince-nez Eye Glasses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—Advz. [503]

BY APPOINTMENT

## Apollinaris

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

NOW AGAIN OBTAINABLE

Since its foundation in 1872, the Apollinaris business has always been BRITISH-OWNED.

THE APOLLINARIS CO., LTD.

Obtainable at:

THE HONGKONG HOTEL  
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL  
and all leading Clubs & Stores.

Sold by:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## NOTICE.

MESSRS. GILLARD & CO.  
HAVE GREAT PLEASURE

in informing the

PUBLIC

that they have just received

THE WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT

AS

SAUCE and PICKLE MAKERS

TO

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

THESE SAUCES and PICKLES

May be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

and

All other Stores.

SHOULD THEY BE UNOBTAINABLE FROM YOUR DEALER,

PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

TEL. 636.

## TO SMOKERS

In spite of falling exchange and also of higher duty, we can supply you the following Cigars at moderate prices:

### LA TRAVIATA MANILA CIGARS

Excelentes.....	\$4.50	25's	R. Victoria.....	\$9.00	100's
Especialtes.....	\$3.50	25's	do.....	\$4.75	50's
Jockey Club.....	\$4.50	25's	Londres.....	\$4.50	100's
Perfectos.....	\$3.00	25's	do.....	\$2.50	50's

## Tabaqueria Filipina

38, Queen's Road Central.

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FIRST QUALITY

## English Varnishes

FOR

HOUSES, SALOONS OF SHIPS, RAILWAY COACHES,  
MOTOR CARS, FURNITURE, LOCOMOTIVES, etc., etc.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oldest Firm of Varnish Makers in the World.

FULL STOCKS at our HONGKONG BRANCH.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.,

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.



# NEW LOCAL LEGISLATION.

## IMPORTANT AMENDMENT IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held on Thursday next, June 23rd, at which the following Bills will be introduced:

### NON-FERROUS METALS.

An Ordinance to repeal the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Ordinance, 1919, and the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Amendment Ordinance, 1920.

The Objects and Reasons state that it is recognised that the licence system introduced by the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Ordinance, 1919, is of no practical use in Hongkong, which, as regards the metal industry, is a transshipping centre and not a producing country.

### CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

An Ordinance to amend the law relating to criminal procedure in the Supreme Court.

The Objects and Reasons state that the object of the bill is to effect three improvements in the criminal procedure of the Supreme Court. (Clause 2 effects two alterations in the law. In the first place it gives the Full Court power to order a new trial upon a question of law being reserved by the trial judge. It is true that the Court of Criminal Appeal in England has no power to order a new trial, but the Judges have frequently expressed the opinion that that Court ought to have such a power. In the second place clause 2 provides that even if the question reserved might be decided in favour of the accused the full court may affirm the conviction if it considers that no substantial miscarriage of justice has actually occurred.

Clause 3 proposes to abolish the necessity of calling upon the accused after a verdict of guilty has been returned by the jury. The only object of calling upon the accused in this way is to give him an opportunity of moving in arrest of judgment. Motions in arrest of judgment are seldom made and they are very rarely successful. They are of necessity made upon technical grounds. If any such grounds are open to a defendant prisoner his counsel may be trusted to bring them forward at the proper time, and an undefended prisoner is extremely unlikely to discover any such grounds. The clause still leaves it open to the accused to move in arrest of judgment after verdict and before sentence. Under the present rule of practice, by which the accused is called upon after verdict in cases of felony, the experience of those conversant with the Courts is that the accused either does not know what to say or else enters, once more upon his general defence. This is a waste of time, and is sometimes distressing especially in capital cases.

## HONGKONG IN THE HOUSE.

### THE TRANSFER OF MUI TSAI.

In the House of Commons on May 4th, Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, with reference to the custom of mui tsai, any steps have been taken at any time by the Hongkong Government to prevent the resale of children and girls who have been transferred for a money payment to the keeping of others; and why the custom is countenanced in British Hongkong, seeing that it has been declared illegal in China?

Mr. Wood? I will inquire of the Governor of Hongkong what is the position as regards the transfer of mui tsai from one household to another. The custom referred to remains widespread in China generally, though declared illegal. The general position in Hongkong was described in the reply given on the 4th November last to questions by the hon. Member for Poplar South (Sir A. Yeo) and the hon. Member for Spens Valley (Mr. Myers).

### EUROPEAN LADY ROBBED.

#### HANDBAG SNATCHED ON THE PRAYA.

An impudent attempt to steal a handbag from Mrs. Robert Clark was made by a young snatcher at the Praya East on Friday evening. Mrs. Clark, who lives at Homeville, in Wauchai Road, was going home with her husband, when at the junction of the Praya East with Anton Street, a Chinese boy came up and snatched the handbag which she carried. The thief was chased by Mr. Clark into Landale Street and intercepted by two Eurasians. The thief dropped the handbag, which was afterwards recovered, and produced at the Magistracy, on Saturday, as evidence. The culprit was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## A STREET ACCIDENT.

### MOTOR-CAR DRIVER FINED FOR NOT STOPPING.

A Chinese motor-car driver, employed by a garage, was summoned at the Magistracy, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, on Saturday, for (1) having no license; (2) driving at an excessive speed; and (3) failing to stop after knocking down a pedestrian.

The first summons was withdrawn as it was found that application had been made by the employers for a new license and that the old one was only one day overdue at the time that the offence was committed.

The pedestrian mentioned in the third summons appeared in Court, with his foot twice its usual size and plastered up in grease-proof paper. It was stated that he claimed to be a Chinese doctor; he had refused to go to hospital, and presumably the treatment was according to his own prescription. Certainly, since he first attended the Court, last Tuesday, the injury had made good progress towards recovery.

Lee-Sergeant Nicol said that, on June 1st, he saw the defendant drive past the Sincere Company's store, in Des Vaux Road, and overtake a tram, at a speed of over 20 miles an hour. The driver made no pause but a few moments later the witness saw that a man had been injured, and went to his aid. The man's foot was injured and witness helped him into a shop where the man dressed his foot himself. He declined the offer that he should be taken to hospital.

The injured man could not give a clear account of what had happened. He told the Magistrate that he was walking in the roadway and heard a car approaching. He heard no warning sound; he remembered being knocked down but thought he became unconscious, after that, for a few minutes.

The driver's contribution towards the solution of the problem was that the front mudguard touched the man's back slightly. He said he pulled up but did not alight because the incident seemed so trifling.

The Magistrate remarked that this did not explain how the man's foot came to be damaged.

The police-sergeant said the foot, when he saw it, looked as though the toe nails had been torn from it, so probably one of the car wheels went over it.

The Magistrate fined the driver \$20 for driving too fast; \$25 for failing to stop after the accident, and ordered him to pay \$10 compensation to the complainant.

## HONGKONG BOOK-KEEPER CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

### PROCEEDINGS IN MACAO.

Carlos José Sequeira appeared before Chief Justice Moncada, at Macao, on June 16th and 17th, on a charge of forgery. The defendant was a book-keeper in the Hongkong branch, in Padder Street, of the North West Trading Co. Ltd., and it was alleged that he forged the signature of the manager of the branch to 34 cheques, in 1919 and 1920. Sequeira absented himself on October 21st, 1920, in which date suspicions were first aroused, and rewards for information leading to his arrest have been widely published. Subsequent investigations revealed a number of forgeries of the manager's signature as drawer of cheques and the omission to enter them in the Company's books. These cheques were all made payable to "Sequeira." The counterfoils of the cheques, in some cases, bore different amounts from those which appeared on the cheques themselves, and names of persons other than "Sequeira." In other cases the majority—the counterfoils had been cancelled. The total amount involved in the charges was \$11,990.

Sequeira, who claims to be a Portuguese subject, was arrested by the police.

After the two days' preliminary investigation, he was committed for trial before the Judicial Tribunal at Macao.

## CANTON MUNI JAPANESE TRAFFIC RULES.

### JAPANESE CONSUL REFUSES TO RECOGNISE THEM.

The Canton Times says:—An official letter from the local Japanese Consul to the Municipality states that no recognition will be accorded to the traffic rules requiring the licensing of motor-cars, other vehicles and boats on the river, promulgated by the Municipality. The letter refuses to inform the Japanese residents of the necessity of securing license numbers for their cars and boats, stating that instructions have been received from the Japanese Minister in Peking to the effect that the Japanese are not required to pay any special taxation in the treaty ports, other than those specified in the Treaty with Japan.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE VISIT OF ARCHBISHOP MANNIX.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

Sir,—It is astounding to read that a Committee has been formed to welcome Archbishop Mannix to the Colony, and it is to be hoped that these gentlemen have made it quite clear that they do not in any way represent the majority of the people of the Colony.

No amount of "eyewash" to the effect that the visit is of a non-political nature will alter the fact that Archbishop Mannix openly sympathises with rebels and enemies of His Majesty the King, and such being the case, is considered a most unwelcome visitor by the majority of His Majesty's subjects.

We do not want Archbishop Mannix, and the shorter his visit the better we shall be pleased.—Yours, etc.,

LOYALIST.

Hongkong, June 19th, 1921.

## BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA IN CHINA.

### STORIES FROM THE SHANGHAI MIXED COURT.

The six young Chinese students arrested in connexion with the Hankow Park disturbance consequent on the distribution of Bolshevik literature during the progress of the Olympic Games were brought before Mr. Blackburn and Magistrate Kuan, in the Mixed Court, at Shanghai, last week, one of them charged with the attempted murder of Mr. R. R. Crooks, the park keeper, and all of them with the distribution of incendiary literature. Exhibited in the court were the automatic pistol which one of the men is alleged to have fired, a handful of ammunition found on him, red and black flags inscribed with Anarchist and Bolshevik appeals, and bundles of pamphlets.

The latter, printed in English, Chinese and Japanese, were of a very wild description, remarks the *S. C. Daily News*. One was based on Labour Day and reminded readers that "Labour Day is the day Americans demanded and succeeded in getting eight hours work, eight hours education and eight hours rest." Others made direct appeals to the competing athletes, calling on them "to accomplish the Far Eastern real Bolshevik games" and declaring: "You should help by causing all the people of the world to start a universal revolution. Long live the Revolution Games of the Far East!" Labourers were advised not to fear death for the cause, on the ground that, "under present conditions, you will soon die, whether you strike or work." A particularly fiery pamphlet detailed "steps for striking," in which general arson was freely advocated.

Evidence was given as to the distribution of the pamphlets. A senior Chinese Boy Scout said that it was reported to him that men were distributing incendiary literature and that one was armed with a pistol. With another Scout he went to see what was the matter and one of the accused then fired at them.

Dr. H. H. Morris said that he heard whistles blowing and saw the first accused running after two Scouts; the man pointed a pistol towards them, aiming low, and fired. One boy threw himself on the ground and both escaped unhurt. When the park keeper came up, the Chinese also fired at him, missing him too. Witness ran and caught the man, throwing him to the ground and another foreigner came up and took the pistol away from him.

### STREACHERS FROM CHUNGKING.

Mr. R. R. Crooks, the park keeper, also gave evidence that the first accused fired at him.

Detective Sub-Inspector Sullivan said that three of the defendants came to Shanghai, about three months ago, from a college at Chungking. They had been living at a house in Rue Wagner. A great deal of Communistic literature had been found at their houses.

The house in the French Concession appeared to have been used as headquarters for the circulation of this literature, much of which had direct reference to the sports. Witness continued: "I have been instructed to point out that, during the last few years, 46 books of a violent Communistic nature have come into the hands of the police. It is the opinion of the police that these defendants did not order the printing of these pamphlets, but that someone else gave them to them to distribute. The accused are not permanent residents in the Settlement but all come from cutting parts of the country. It is requested that, in the event of their being found guilty, they be either expelled, or else handed over to the Military Governor, to be sent back to Chungking."

Mr. Blackburn: "We want to get at the important fact as to whether they are members of an organized gang and whether the disturbance is wholly or partly economic."

Witness: "Not one of them has ever worked; they have all come straight from school and so they are not suffering from starvation or unemployment."

Mr. Blackburn: They have all given false names!

Witness: Yes and they keep on telling different stories every time we ask them anything.

The hearing was adjourned for a week.

## THE LOOTING OF WUCHANG.

### VENGEANCE ON THE LOOTERS. SLAUGHTERED BY MACHINE-GUNS.

A foreign eye-witness who arrived at Hankow on June 19th, reported that the first of the trains bearing the troops who looted Wuchang was run on to a siding at Siaokun and bombarded with machine-guns by local troops. The troops from Wuchang were slaughtered in the open cars in which they were riding. A few who attempted to escape were pursued and shot down. Approximately 300 were killed. Some of the wounded, he said, were bayoneted and were lying in heaps on the railwayside. Some were being buried in trenches.

The troops from Wuchang evidently carried loot, of which they were stripped. Other trains bearing the Wuchang soldiery were allowed to pass on, as it was reported that they bore no loot. The city of Siaokun has not been molested, but has been strictly closed and guarded against ingress and egress. Fifteen thousand dollars, fifty-nine shoes of silver, and three hundred-weight of copper-cash, together with quantities of jewellery and silk had been taken from the looters in the British Concession. It is further reported that \$200,000 has been recovered from them by the native police.

### A COINCIDENCE.

It is a coincidence, says Reuter's Agency, that the looting of Ichang took place just at the time when negotiations were due to open at Hankow on the subject of the indemnity for the looting last year. The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Ichang was already on his way to Hankow to confer with the Consuls of the countries concerned, when the outbreak took place, and he has now returned to Ichang. When General Wang Chuan-yuan was in Peking he was approached by the Legations of the Powers concerned, namely, Great Britain, America, France and Japan, and as a result he decided to form a Committee to decide on the question of indemnity, while the Legations instructed their consuls at Hankow to enter into negotiations with the Committee. The settlement of the indemnity question will now have to be postponed, as the Chinese Foreign Commissioner will not be able to be present.

## THE WRECKING OF ICHANG.

### THE NEED FOR FOREIGN PROTECTION.

The outbreak of soldiers and wrecking of Ichang, closely followed by similar deploable scenes at Wuchang, is altogether too serious an affair for definite opinions to be formed yet awhile. Much more information is needed as to what brought about the explosion, who the soldiers were precisely and what has become of them. The last point particularly needs clearing up in view of the extraordinary report that some of the looters (whether from Ichang or Wuchang is immaterial) have kindly consented to be disbanded on condition that they retain their arms and loot. If this were not China such a statement would be considered too farcical to put on the telegraph wires. One thing, however, appears clear, namely, that in view of the total inability of Tachans and military commanders to control their troops, who will naturally not obey those who consistently purloin their pay, full power must be given to foreign gunboats on the river to act entirely within their own discretion in maintaining public order. In a letter received yesterday from a correspondent at Ichang appears the following:—

One aspect of this looting which the ordinary Chinese could not understand was why the British gunboat should stand by and do nothing while lighter-loads after lighter-loads of loot was put aboard the *Kwei Lee on Sunday*, and one found it very difficult to make them understand that a foreign Power cannot interfere in the affairs of China without causing complications.

A very natural difficulty for which there is only one solution. Whatever cry might be raised about sovereign rights from the safe retreat of foreign settlements, public opinion among Chinese up the river is ripe for such protection; and at Ichang in particular the Chinese merchants are vowing that they can do no more business unless the British and other Powers obtain some guarantee against repetition of the recent outrage.—*N. C. Daily News*.

### WEST RIVER MINES.

#### WARNING TO STEAMER CAPTAINS.

A customs notification issued by the Commissioner of Customs at Wuchow, Mr. C. Thomas, on June 15th, states that information was received from the Defence Commissioner through the Superintendent of Customs to the following effect:—

As military requirements at present call for precautions to be taken within the zone subject to martial law, Hsu Chu (mines) are being laid on the river at Kai Shou, and that to mark the points where they are located a signal of a red colour on the left side and a signal of a green colour on the right side have been placed leaving a channel in the middle for navigation purposes; and that with a view to the avoidance of danger no vessels are allowed to pass the space between shore and signal on each side of the river.

Shipping firms are recommended by the notification to make this known to their agents in Hongkong, Canton, etc., and to request their Captains, when passing the place specified, to be careful to navigate their vessels in strict accordance with the above warning.

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WE HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED SELECTION OF HALF HOSE IN SILK, LISLE THREAD, SILK AND WOOL AND ALL WOOL. PURE WOOL LIGHT WEIGHT SOCKS IN PLAIN COLOURS, CHECKS, STRIPES AND EMBROIDERED CLOX. Prices Ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.50 pr.



THIS SOCK, AS SHOWN, IS IDEAL FOR SUMMER WEAR. IT IS THIN, COOL, PERFECT FITTING, YET DURABLE AND PRACTICALLY HOLE-PROOF. THE PRICES OF INTERWOVEN ARE—

Lisle \$1.75 SILK \$3.25 pr.

OTHER GRADES OF HALF HOSE ARE "WIRE-TIPPED" \$1.50 PR. AND THE "LILY OF FRANCE" IN A HEAVY SILK \$3.50 TO \$5.00 PR.

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## FAMOUS WHISKIES

### AT REDUCED PRICES

	Per doz.	Per bot.
ROYAL GEORGE—EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	\$40	\$3.50
DUNVILLES TWO CROWN—SPECIAL SCOTCH	40	3.50
WHITE HORSE CELLAR	44	3.75
NAPIER JOHNSTONE—SQUARE BOTTLE	44	3.75
PALL MALL—GUARANTEED 11 YEARS OLD	45	3.80

For Coast and Ships orders of not less than 1 dozen \$12 per case should be deducted from the above prices.

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WE INVITE YOU TO INSPECT OUR CELEBRATED

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

WE have This Day appointed Mr. STANLEY JEN, Secretary of the Company with power to Sign per Procuration. THE UNION-TRADING CO., LTD. Hongkong, June 20th, 1921. [1075]

## WANTED.

WANTED in October FURNISHED HOUSE or LARGE FLAT. Reply to— Box No. 1076. Care of Daily Press Office. 1076

CAPTAIN SAMUEL CORNELL PLANT DECEASED 1921.

ANY person having knowledge concerning any will or testament of the above is requested to communicate with: LETTS BROTHERS, Solicitors, 8, Bartlett Buildings, London, E.C. 2, England. [1077]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

CURRENT CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st JULY, 1921, until further notice, the charges for Telegrams will be collected at the rate of Dollars 0.44 to equal Franc 1.00. M. E. F. AIREY, Superintendent. Hongkong, June 20th, 1921. [1078]

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG STATION.

CURRENT CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st JULY, 1921, until further notice, the charges for Telegrams will be collected at the rate of Dollars 0.44 to equal Franc 1.00. TH. KRING, Superintendent. Hongkong, June 20th, 1921. [1079]

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A MEETING will be held in the BOARD-ROOM of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Office on THURSDAY next, 23RD JUNE, at 6.30 P.M., for the purpose of forming a Hongkong branch of the Society. Anyone interested in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is cordially invited to attend. [1076]

THE SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD.

A FINAL DIVIDEND 5/- per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared on account of the year 1920. It is payable on the 5th July next, Coupon No. 37. FOR THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (S.C.), LTD. W. H. BELL, 1074 Hongkong, June 16th, 1921.

## NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. 4372 for 12 old silver shares Nos. 1487/88 now converted into 60 Gold Shares in this Society standing in the name of RY WILLIAM ROBERTS BEACHE (Deceased), late of READING, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and a Certificate for the 60 Gold Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, May 24th, 1921. [1084]

## G. &amp; R.

SALE by tender of W. D. Vessel "HERCULES"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above-named vessel with Engines and Boilers and various spare stores. Tender forms will be issued on application to the undersigned.

Tender forms to reach the Ordnance Office, not later than 12 Noon, July 12th, 1921. The vessel is now lying at R.A.S.C. Pier and can be viewed on production of form of tender to the Officer in charge Transport, R.A.S.C. Particulars of the vessel are:—

Steam vessel ... 85 feet.  
Beam ... 17 " 3 inches  
Depth ... 10 " 3 "  
Displacement Tonnage ... 170.  
Horse Power ... 350.  
Knots ... 10.  
Working pressure per sq. in. 150 lbs.  
Engines by Cox & Co. Palmouth.  
Vessel built at Palmouth.  
Construction of vessel. Wood up to waterline. Iron plated above.  
Approximate carrying capacity:—  
25 Tons or 100 Passengers.  
E. G. SPINKS, Captain, Ordnance Officer.  
R.A.O.C. Depot, Queen's Road East [1046]

## ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1920. With INDEX. Price \$7.50. On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for—  
Boxes CK, KA, LM, LN, LR, LU, LW, MA, MC, 50.

FOR SALE—TWO, Four Storied Semi-Detached HOUSES in the Central district, suitable for Offices. For full particulars apply to Box MD, c/o Daily Press Office. 82

SAFE, SURE AND GUARANTEED CURE of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Patches, Marks, Eruptions, etc., in four weeks. Patients willing to be treated by Post are requested to write. Three days' trial free or a week's treatment for Rs. 7.50 only. Sri Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta, India. [994]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED or Unfurnished, KELLET CREST, No. 68, The Peak. Box No. 1050. Care of Daily Press Office. [1050]

## TO LET FURNISHED.

FROM June 24th to October 4th. No. 22, PEAK. Apply— G. M. HARSTON, Hotel Mansions. [1031]

## FOR SALE.

5-SEATER MAXWELL CAR. Tyres, practically new; Engine just been overhauled, \$1,400 or best offer. Apply— Box 1058. Care of Daily Press Office. [1058]

## WANTED.

ENGINEERING, MACHINERY, & HARDWARE ASSISTANT (Chinese) for export Agency. Must be good Salesman. Permanent position. Good prospects for energetic man. Apply giving Age, full particulars of Experience and Salary expected to Box No. 1035. Care of Daily Press Office. [1035]

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EDAM \$2.50 " half  
HADDOKS 0.70 " lb.  
KIPPERS 0.60 " "

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## JAPANESE NEW COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS.

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## BIRTH.

DUFF.—At Kuling, on June 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. DUFF, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FINE ST., E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 20TH, 1921.

## THE DISCUSSION ON BRITISH EMPIRE POLICY.

THE Imperial Conference which is about to be held in London is an event of high importance to the Empire, and the discussion which took place in the House of Commons on Thursday last, on Empire policy reflects the deep interest which is felt in Parliamentary circles regarding the gathering. It cannot be said that the discussion was marked by any new or startling feature, except perhaps that the many references made to the subject of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance elicited from the Leader of the House a statement on the subject that may be regarded as more clearly indicating the intentions of the Government in regard to this question than any official statement that has been made since the question of the renewal of the Treaty came up for consideration. Though Mr. CHAMBERLAIN spoke of the renewal of the Treaty as being "pre-eminently a matter in which all parts of the Empire were interested," and until the Conference of the Dominion Premiers had been held it was impossible to say what course would be adopted, he sufficiently indicated the view entertained by the Imperial Government when he expressed the opinion that it might be possible to reconcile Great Britain's desire for a perfect understanding and close co-operation with the United States with the continuance of a close and intimate friendship with Japan. He declared that there was no reason for any apprehension on America's part, and that he did not believe that the intention or the result of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance caused, or could cause, any real apprehension among the governing authorities of America. That is the one point on which the British Dominions overseas need to be definitely assured, and with that

assurance their doubts as to the wisdom of renewing the Treaty will be dissolved. So much may be gathered from recent public utterances of the statesmen of the Dominions who feel a special interest in the subject.

There are two objections to the Treaty which remain to be met. One comes from India, where there is an objection to depending on Japanese aid in the defence of India. The other objection is from China. Sir SAMUEL HOARE, in the course of the debate, argued that the Treaty, if renewed, "must be modified to meet China's just demands." What are the "just demands" of China in this connection? China is understood to have lodged an objection to the obligation in the existing Treaty to safeguard the integrity and independence of China. It offends China's *amour propre* to be the object of such solicitude and not to be formally consulted on the subject. We venture to think, however, that China has had good reason to be thankful that the safeguarding of the independence and integrity of her country was expressly declared to be one of the main objects of the Treaty. When the first Treaty of Alliance was negotiated, China's integrity was gravely threatened by the scramble of the Foreign Powers for "spheres of influence" which might easily have led to the partitioning of China. The menace of this Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Japan convincingly operated very successfully to avert that danger; but, curiously enough, in recent years the objection to the Alliance has been that Japan, under cover of it, showed by the famous "Twenty-one Demands" which she presented to China in 1915, that she was really bent upon doing in China the very thing she was pledged by the Treaty to avoid, and a very natural inference on China's part was that she was making these Demands with the tacit support and connivance of her Ally. That is where China's principal grievance arises. China knows now, and all the world knows, that the British Government had no prior knowledge of these "Demands"—or "suggestions," as the Tokyo Foreign Office preferred to call them—and a question which China might well consider is whether she would have been able so easily to get rid of them if there had not been in existence this Treaty whereby Great Britain and Japan jointly undertook to preserve the integrity and independence of China. It was the British Press which revealed these diplomatic secrets to the world, and it was mainly the condemnation of these demands by the British communities in China that brought about their defeat. The hostility which has been manifested in the British communities of China towards a renewal of the Alliance springs mainly from the distrust which this incident inspired. It is difficult to see, however, what substantial grounds of objection China herself can have to a pact among Foreign Powers which aims among other things at safeguarding her integrity. She is impotent to assure this herself, and it is indeed fortunate for her that in the past fifteen or twenty years the Foreign Powers have been bound by self-denying ordinances which have given her a sense of protection which, otherwise, she could not possibly have enjoyed. On the whole, we think, in spite of what may be said to the contrary, that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance has effectively contributed to this result.

Senor O. D. Cansaco has been formally recognised as Consul for Bolivia in Hongkong. Friday, July 1st, has been appointed by the Governor-in-Council to be observed in the daily return of the Medical Officer of Health issued on Saturday. In the matter of the Kowloon Hospital, the stage has been reached of inviting tenders for the preparation of the site at Tai Shek Ku. Three cases of plague (two deaths) and one of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the daily return of the Medical Officer of Health issued on Saturday. Hundreds of refugees are flooding into Shanghai from Ichang, Wuchang and Hankow, says the N.O. Daily News. The Chinese hotels are already filled. A suit for damages for over Tls. 211,000 has been brought at Shanghai by the Say Yuen Hong against Messrs. Gaston, Williams and Wigmore. The cause of action set forth in the petition is an alleged breach of an agency contract for the sale of indigo in the Far East.

Mr. R. W. Robertson, formerly stationed in Shanghai and later at Hankow, has returned to Shanghai, after Home leave, to take charge of the Chartered Bank in succession to Mr. C. J. Scott, who is proceeding on Home leave.

The man and woman who were charged with obtaining money by a pretence that they were collecting money for the burial of a relative, appeared, again, before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, on Saturday. The man was sentenced to three months and the woman to one month's imprisonments.

Dr. Koch has given notice of his intention to ask at the meeting of the Sanitary Board to-morrow the following question:—"Will the President inform the Board whether the Government has intimated its intention of adopting any of the suggestions recommended in the report recently laid on the table for dealing with the mosquito pest."

The leading members of the Russian Light Opera and Operetta Co., who had been delayed by a charity performance in Shanghai, reached Hongkong on Saturday morning by the *Empress of Russia*. The Company left at 2 o'clock for Macao to fulfil an engagement there. They play four nights at Macao and open their season in Hongkong on the 23rd inst.

Bishop Molony of Ningpo writes to the Shanghai Press on the subject of Mr. Hickson's Mission of Healing, declaring that he has no hesitation in saying that great results have been achieved, both spiritual and physical. "Physically," he writes, "there have been a large number of cures; we are hearing of them constantly." The Bishop gives particulars of several.

Four Chinese were charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, on Saturday morning, with trespassing in the servants' quarters of Lyceum Terrace. Mr. T. Rowan appeared for the first accused and applied for a remand. The other three men admitted being in the quarters. One said that he went to see his brother, another to see his son, and the third to see a relative. The Magistrate remanded the first man until Tuesday, and fined the others \$5 each.

Truth has the following paragraph in which some of the oldest residents may be interested: "Sir Frank Bowden, who died last week, spent his early life in China, at Hongkong. Having made a fortune there by various speculations, he became the proprietor of the Raleigh cycle business, which he reorganised in 1893. His factories (originally at Nottingham) are now at London, and over 3,400 hands are employed there. For some years past he had resided at Bestwood Lodge, the Duke of Albans' place near Nottingham, and he received a baronetcy in 1915. He returned to England in a dying state after having passed the winter in Portugal.

Charges against opium smugglers again occupied much time at the Magistracy on Saturday. In one case, a seaweed had a moderate quantity of opium concealed in an innocent-looking needlework basket, with needle and thread caught in a piece of material as though she had just put down her work. Another defendant had a packet of joss paper about a foot high and tied together with cord. The edges of the paper were square and even; the pile looked as though it must be solid; but no, the pile of square sheets had been hollowed out nearly to the bottom, then a few uncut sheets had been put on top. Inside, the revenue officers found 17 one tael tins.

Due to the sharp competition from Japanese furniture makers who are paying higher prices for the black wood in Siam, the source of production, the Chinese merchants engaged in this business have been practically driven out of field, says the *Canton Times*. As a result very little black wood has been coming to Kwangtung which is famous for the manufacture of black wood furniture. Consequently, very exorbitant prices are now being demanded for furniture of this kind. Another advantage attributed to the Japanese furniture makers is that they are making black wood furniture in such a style as appeals to foreigners in America and Europe, while Chinese manufacturers are only making it in very clumsy and inartistic styles. This is given as another reason for the loss in trade in foreign markets by Chinese manufacturers.

The road round Mount Gough from near Findlay Road to Pleasanton Road has been named after the Hon. Mr. Claude Severn, and will in future be known as "Severn Road."

We notice in a Shanghai contemporary a letter on "Hongkong Feet" announcing "a small discovery," which the writer accidentally made with reference to this skin disease, which, he says, many have found to be practically incurable. His cure is stated in the following terms: "Soaking the infected toes in a saturated solution of ordinary cooking salt and very hot water for a few minutes daily, allowing the foot to dry naturally, will first remove the irritation and later by continuing the treatment appear to effect a complete cure by destroying the cause of the infection which is presumably a parasite." The writer of the letter, which is signed "Layman," says his inquiries show that there are an enormous number of sufferers amongst the Europeans in the Far East.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai has sent a telegram to the British Cabinet and Parliament, and one addressed to the Governments of Canada, Australia and India protesting against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance. These telegrams represent that Japan is trying to dominate the Far East and is depending on the Alliance for support. The British Parliament is told that if the Alliance is renewed in any form whatever the relations between China and Great Britain will become estranged, and it is sure to be detrimental to British commerce in China. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has also addressed cables on the subject to the Governments of France and Italy and to representative British newspapers.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## DR. SUN YAT SEN'S APPEAL.

TO PRESIDENT HARDING.

WASHINGTON, June 18th.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen has appealed to President Harding to recognise his Government, declaring that unless America lends her helping hand "we shall be compelled against our will to submit to Japan's Twenty-one Demands."

## U.S. ADMIRAL OF THE PACIFIC.

WASHINGTON, June 19th.

Rear-Admiral Eberle, hitherto commanding the Atlantic Battleship Division, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, in succession to Admiral Rodman, who commands the Naval Base at Hampton Roads.

## JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE.

THE HAGUE, June 17th.

Prince Hirohito and Prince Kanin today visited the House in the Wood and the Peace Palace where they were very interested in Japanese objects d'art. After luncheon at the Royal Palace with Prince Henry, they left Rotterdam. They returned to the Hague for a farewell banquet at the Royal Palace with the Queen Mother, Prince Henry and prominent personages.

## EXPORT CREDITS SCHEME.

BRITISH FAR EASTERN POSSESSIONS NOT INCLUDED.

LONDON, June 17th.

The conditions under which the Government proposes to aid British traders under the export credits scheme have been issued. The Government proposes to guarantee drafts drawn against shipments of goods to a maximum of 85 per cent. of the amount of the draft. The new system which comes into force almost immediately thus approximates much more closely than the existing method of advances to an ordinary process of trade, as guarantee drafts can be discounted in the usual manner. The Government will also participate with British Banks and financial houses in the risks incurred in financing trade with countries included in the scheme which covers trade with all parts of the British Empire, British protectorates, and mandated territories, except that it is not proposed at present to apply it to British India, Ceylon, or British possessions in the Far East, which are understood to be still fully supplied with goods, and special facilities for financing exports to them are not required.



# BRITAIN'S LABOUR TROUBLES:

## MINERS' BOMBHELL: COTTON OPERATIVES' CHALLENGE.

### BRITISH EMPIRE POLICY: DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT ON IMPERIAL CABINET AGENDA.

### BARCELONA OUTRAGE: MAYOR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

[THROUGH BUREAU'S AGENCY.]

## THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

### IMPORTANT DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.

London, June 17th.

Several suggestions as regards the agenda of the Imperial Conference were made in a full dress debate in the House of Commons, but members disclaimed intention of bringing pressure to bear on the Government or the Conference.

Major-General Sir K. H. DAVIDSON, referring to the urgency of preventing competition in armaments, declared that it was essential that the situation in the Far East should be adequately reviewed by a conference comprising Britain, America, and Japan. He advocated an extension of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance until the result of that conference was known, but said that if we let the Pacific question wander on and we competed in armaments we could not manage our world-wide responsibilities. He dwelt on the dangers of the colour question which ought to be considered from an economic standpoint. He suggested the establishment of an imperial council on which resident ministers from the Dominions in Britain might deal with foreign affairs and imperial defence.

CHINA'S JUST DEMANDS.

Captain Sir SAMUEL HOARE stoutly affirmed the necessity of Anglo-French friendship as a basis for our imperial policy and foreign policy in Europe. We could not revert to a policy of isolation after signing the Peace Treaty much as we should like it. He strongly advocated Anglo-American friendship as the basis of our world policy. Referring to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, he deprecated any alliance likely to embitter our relations with the British commonwealth or the United States. He argued that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, if renewed, must be modified to meet China's just demands, also American objections. He supported Major-General Davidson's suggested conference on Pacific matters with the inclusion of the Dominions and Chinese representatives, at which Japanese emigration could also be considered. He favoured, amid cheers, acquiescence in Canada's idea of separate diplomatic representation in America, Australia and elsewhere if she so desired.

Sir J. D. REES' rejoined in the prospect that justice would be done to the natural aspirations of the Indians for equal rights at the conference.

Major-General Sir C. TOWNSEND preferred that the Dominions should build their own fleets instead of contributing money to the British Government.

Sir T. J. BENNETT while eulogizing Japan's behaviour during the war suggested that conditions were different now from those which prevailed when the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was entered into, and we must be convinced that Japan was equally potent in the military and naval sense as before the war. He declared that India did not like the idea of a treaty in which Japan was dependent on to come and help our defence of India. He recognised the delicacy of the problem concerning Indian settlement in other parts of the Empire.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS ON CHINA.

Commander BELLAIR, reviewing Japan's wonderful progress, said that she was deserving of the world's greatest respect, but Britons were very averse to an alliance with a nation pursuing militaristic ambitions as evidenced by the huge estimates for the Services. He thought that the Alliance perhaps had military rather than liberalising effects and recalled critically Japan's twenty-one demands on China in 1915. He did not object to a British, Japanese and American Alliance which would leave China confident that she was able to pursue the peaceful development of her own resources.

INDIAN UNREST.

Mr. B. C. SPOOR (Labour) agreed with General Smuts' statement that the British Empire as it was known before the war had completely broken up and must be replaced by a power comprising the outstanding qualities of the Dominions and the Mother Country. Mr. Spoor laid stress on the fact that whatever line was taken up by any of the Dominions on the Asiatic question it had far-reaching effects outside the limits of that particular Dominion. He attributed the moribund state of affairs in India to the presence of Lord Reading, and hoped that Lord Reading was going to win the confidence of Indians. Nevertheless, Mr. Spoor thought that the disturbed state of the country was partly due to the position of Asia in other parts of the world. He described the widely con-

flicting opinion in evidence before the committee considering the question of Indians in East Africa regarding the present status of Indians. He declared that the position in East Africa was having a serious effect in India. He, like other speakers, referred to the distinguished character of India's representative at the conference. Concluding, he hoped that the conference would be swayed by considerations of principle, not of expediency.

NEW CHINA POLICY WANTED.

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR hoped that the policy of the nations exercising special rights over the parcelled out parts of China would be abandoned, and trusted that any renewed Anglo-Japanese Treaty would fully recognize Chinese susceptibilities as well as her rights and independence. He voiced misgivings as regards Korea. He pressed for the placing of the Irish question on the conference of the agenda.

Brigadier-General G. B. COCKERILL insisted that the equality of status within the empire which he and others did not challenge should be carried to equality in the burden of responsibilities. Lieutenant-General Sir A. HUNTER-WESTON emphasised the importance of co-ordinated Empire defence and elaborated his views to show how this was of vital importance of each of the Dominions. He urged the formation of a permanent defence advisory body consisting of Dominions' and British Services representatives and including munition makers.

## GOVERNMENT'S REPLY ON THE DEBATE.

Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, replying to the debate, praised its high level and pointed out the restrictions in speech imposed on responsible ministers who would be attending the forthcoming conference in participating in the present debate. This was accentuated owing to many problems being as delicate as they were important. He disagreed with the speaker who referred to the slowness of British political movements, for he was rather astonished at the rapid advance during the last 25 years. The Imperial gathering was no longer a rare accident. We found that all members were absolutely equal recognised and India was sitting on terms of equality, which was in itself no small achievement. It had not created wonderment in him that foreign Allies had been surprised and had failed to comprehend an Empire consisting of such unity in diverse parts. It was not only a model for the League of Nations but was a league of nations. (Cheers.)

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, referring to a suggestion that the initiative in any change or progress must come from the Dominions themselves, declared that such proposals would not fall on an unfriendly ear and would be welcomed by the Government and Parliament. No cut-and-dried agenda would be presented to the conference. After which the Imperial Government subjected to submit (already cabled) he said that if the Dominions or anyone else desired and cared to find time to discuss other questions the Government was very willing to enter into an arrangement to discuss Ireland, Mr. Chamberlain said that he hesitated to make such a suggestion himself, chiefly lest the Dominions' representatives might consider an invitation to meddle in our affairs as the first step on our part to attempt to meddle in their affairs; but if the Premiers of the Dominions desired it, such discussion would be very valuable. Government departments had prepared memoranda and suggestions on the various matters of common concern which might come before the conference. These had been approved by the Cabinet and would be circulated to the conference.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

As regards defence very careful preparation had been made to render the discussion as useful as possible. The Government's proposals in this connection had been carefully considered for some time. The Fighting Services had prepared confidential memoranda, which had been carefully examined from the point of view of general imperial defence and co-ordinated by a sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Balfour. Mr. Chamberlain mentioned that as the pressure of the public made it impossible for the full Committee of Defence to resume all its pre-war activities, a provisional solution had been found in the establishment of a standing defence sub-committee, meetings of which could be regularly attended by the Secretaries of State, War, Air, Colonies and India, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First Sea Lord, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and the Chief of the Air Staff with representatives of the Treasury and any other departments

concerned from time to time. That committee had been meeting regularly three weeks for three months and had already achieved a great deal of work. The Government desired to promote as far as it could such co-ordination of the military, naval, and air forces of the Empire as would enable them, with the assistance of their respective authorities, to co-operate in the quickest and most effective manner and with the greatest prospect of success in time of war, but it was not for His Majesty's Government to talk with an air of command of the manner in which Dominion forces should be disposed. Those decisions could be taken by the Governments of the Dominions themselves and any measures of co-ordination and co-operation which could be obtained must be decided by the free choice of the Dominions. His Majesty's Government fully realised the importance of this co-operation and would do everything it could to facilitate it, and any assistance it could render in this connection and the Dominions required would be joyfully given.

LANDMARK IN EMPIRE'S HISTORY.

Similarly we should welcome closer association of the Dominions with us in all matters concerning the foreign policy of the Empire. He recalled the Imperial meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence to which the Prime Ministers of the Dominions then in England were summoned—as they might or would be summoned—by their own request, when they were here, or if the subject were interesting, or they desired such a meeting—the first exposition of facts and principles on which the foreign policy of the Empire was based that was ever received by the elected representatives of the Empire, or Ministers of Britain was given. The Dominions' representatives had often spoken of it as a landmark in the history of the Empire.

SIR C. KINLOCH COOKE: Couldn't it be published?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN replied that, of course, it could not. Such reviews of foreign policy had been a constant feature of every later Imperial gathering but it was impossible to publish them.

IMPORTANCE OF THE JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

The renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was obviously a matter upon which it was peculiarly difficult to speak. It was pre-eminently a matter in which all parts of the Empire were interested. It nearly concerned several foreign countries, and until the conference had been held he could not say what the outcome of the deliberations would be or the exact course of the policy they would adopt. Objections made in the course of the debate to renewal of the treaty had been mainly that the conditions which gave rise to it had disappeared. True, the conditions to-day were not the conditions of yesterday, but what about conditions to-morrow? We must not only look at the present but also what the position in the future would be. He did not believe that the intention or result of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had caused, or could cause, any real apprehension among the governing authorities of America. He was certain there was no reason for any such apprehension. He would not say that it had not caused a certain measure of apprehension among people who had been misinformed with regard to the object of the parties, and who misconceived the result. It was the determination of the British people to maintain friendly relations with their American kinsmen. It must always be a cardinal factor in British policy to remove any apprehension standing in the path of good Anglo-American relations. Any new armaments competition between Britain and America would be a tragedy, not only for both countries but for civilisation.

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING.

After saying that he did not wish to prejudge the action of the conference, Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to make a statement with regard to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in the course of which he paid a tribute to the loyal action of Japan when the Alliance became operative and the valuable support Japan rendered the Empire during the war. He said that the Government would not be party to any alliance directed against America or under which Britain could be called on to act against America. He did not say that continuance of the Alliance in a modified form was impossible, but held the opinion that it might be possible to recognise Britain's desire for perfect understanding and close co-operation with the United States with the continuance of a close and intimate friendship with Japan. It must be the object of any Government of Britain, the Dominions, or India to secure such co-operation with the Great Powers in the Pacific as would prevent new competition in armaments and secure the peace of the Pacific and the lands abutting on that ocean.

PLEDGE OF CONTINUED UNITY.

It was inconceivable to him that the British Empire, which was a league of nations preserving peace over so large a portion of the world and exercising so many influences for good on civilisation, should not in time by whatever means—perhaps means that we now could not foresee—continue to develop its common constitutional organs and its opportunities for co-operation in policy and action. Mr. Chamberlain concluded the birth of these British nations overseas and had followed their fortunes affectionately. In the great hour of need there had been a common voice and common resolution. If peace had not cemented it the sacrifices each made would have bound us forever, and would mean the pledge of our continued unity. (Cheers.)

VENUE OF CONFERENCE.

London, June 17th. Reuter learns that a suggestion has been made in influential quarters that the Imperial conference hold its sittings in St. James's Palace instead of at Downing Street. The proposal has not yet been agreed to, but its adoption is probable.

LATEST CABLES.

## PIVOTAL FACT OF FAR EASTERN PROBLEM.

London, June 18th.

As regards the British Cabinet's advocacy of a renewed understanding with Japan, the *Observer's* diplomatic correspondent says that the Cabinet makes it a fundamental point of its desire to prevent the partition of China, to preserve the "open door" in China and to give her a fair chance.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland, in an article in the *Observer*, emphasises the fact that no renewal of the Alliance can serve to promote peace in the Far East, unless it sincerely reasserts the article of the existing treaty providing for the independence and integrity of China. He declares that China's weakness constitutes the pivotal fact of the Far Eastern problem. Of this weakness it is to be cured, China's independence must be preserved and its resources developed to the general advantage. It will be necessary before long for the Powers concerned to intervene, and insist on certain real reforms, namely, the abandonment of the Tuchen's (rubble armies), the reorganisation of administration, and the restoration of normal fiscal relations between Peking and the provinces. If, as Mr. Bland says, hopes and believe, the Japanese Government is ready to co-operate in this connection, the renewal of the Alliance will be an event of good augury and welcome to every true friend of China.

## PEACE IN NEAR EAST.

LORD CURZON'S SUGGESTIONS.

Paris, June 18th.

The information is gathered from a trustworthy source that Lord Curzon proposed the initiation of direct negotiations with a view of securing peace in the Near East. He suggested, approaching Greece, at first, requesting that the settlement be left in the hands of the Allies. If Greece accepts, the Turks are then to be approached. Should the Turks then refuse, the Allies would lighten the financial restrictions so far imposed on Greece, but should the Turks accept, they would be guaranteed the benefits conferred under the London Agreement.

## LORD CURZON CONFERS WITH M. BRIAND.

Paris, June 18th.

Lord Curzon and M. Briand conferred to-day, the discussions covering the general foreign policy and particularly the Eastern problems. The Italian Ambassador was invited to participate in the discussions.

## AUSTRALIANS AT THE OVAL.

SURREY'S GOOD FIELDING.

London, June 18th.

Playing at the Oval against Surrey, before a crowd of 13,000, in sunny weather, on a perfect and very fast wicket, the Australians winning the toss, elected to go in first. Early in the start their batsmen completely failed, and 5 wickets were down for 65 runs. Then Gregory's lusty hitting sent up the score of the Australians to 215, Gregory making 101. Gregory had great luck and gave several chances in his innings lasting 2 hrs. 15 mins. The fielding and bowling were good. Hitch took 5 wickets for the loss of 5 wickets when stumps were drawn. The scoring was slow, owing to the splendid Australian fielding.

## AUSTRALIANS' MATCH WITH HAMPSHIRE DRAWN.

London, June 17th.

The weather was glorious if very hot. There were 1,000 spectators. The wicket was fast. Hampshire made 370 runs. Mead made 129 including 18 fours, hitting good off-drives. Hampshire in the second innings made 135 runs for five wickets. The match was drawn.

## COUNTY MATCHES.

Somerset beat Glamorgan by an innings and 128 runs; Leicester beat Lancashire by 180 runs; Sussex beat Warwick by an innings and 31 runs; Middlesex beat Essex by eight wickets; Gloucester beat Derby by 117 runs; and Surrey and Cambridge played a draw.

## NEW IRISH PARLIAMENT.

THEIR MAJESTIES TO BE AT STATE OPENING.

London, June 18th.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by His Majesty the King to Belfast.

EARLIER CABLES.

## SINN FEIN SENSATION.

MIDNIGHT ATTACKS ON LONDON SIGNALMEN.

London, June 17th.

A new, sensational development in the Sinn Fein campaign started in the neighbourhood of London at midnight consisting of attacks on signal boxes and signalmen. A Scotland Yard statement describes nine outrages in the course of which some railwaymen were fired on, gagged, bound, and removed from their signal boxes which were set on fire. One man was wounded in the face. Shots were exchanged between the police and a party of motorists. Nine men were arrested. They were all young Irishmen. The Irish Self-Determination League is known to be corresponding with the heads of the Irish Republican Army who are directing crime in Ireland.

CENSUS BOYCOTT.

London, June 17th.

Information has been received in official quarters that the Sinn Fein Parliament has ordered all citizens of the Irish Republic in Great Britain to refuse to fill up census papers on June 18th.

LATEST CABLES.

## OUTRAGE IN BARCELONA. ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MAYOR.

Barcelona, June 17th.

Four individuals fired several revolver shots at the Mayor while the latter was on his way to the Town Hall this morning. One shot struck the Mayor in the side. His injury is not serious.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain have sent a message of sympathy to the Mayor.

## POLO CUP.

AMERICA DEFEATS ENGLAND.

London, June 18th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, Princes of Wales, and the King of Spain were present at Hurlingham and there was a brilliant society gathering when America, represented by Milburn (back), Watson Webb, Hitchcock and Stoddard, met England. The English team consisted of Lockett (back), Lord Woodhouse, Barrett and Tomkinson. The ground was in capital condition. The game opened quietly, but the Americans attacked and scored twice in the first chukker. The play was very fast. Tomkinson scored and played strongly, but his shooting was indifferent. The teams scored goal for goal till the score stood at 5 to 4. Then the Englishmen appeared to lose heart at the beginning of the sixth chukker, when the score stood at 7 to 4.

Watson Webb was the most brilliant player on the field. The Americans had better ponies and played with more understanding. The Englishmen wasted the chukkers, particularly in the third and fourth chukkers, with poor shooting.

## AMERICA'S WIDE MARGIN.

LATER.

At Hurlingham, in the International Polo Cup, America defeated England by 11 to 4 goals.

## AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S IDEAL.

Washington, June 18th.

President Harding, discussing with the members of the new Shipping Board questions of policy, said that he desired, when he left office, to be known as the head of an administration under which American merchant marine had been re-established. This was not accomplishable speedily, but must be built on the development of private initiative.

## COAL STRIKE CRISIS.

MINERS' LEADER EXPLAINS POSITION.

LATER.

The miners' Executive, to-day, decided to ask all Trades Unions affected by the wage disputes to meet them shortly with the object of taking national action with the miners to secure mutual demands. Mr. Frank Hodges said that this implied a general strike, if the other Unions agreed to the suggestion.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING SUBSIDY.

London, June 18th.

The result of the miners' ballot has astonished even the Executive of the Federation, and it indicates that the men are still obstinate on the subject of the question on which the strike was first declared. namely, a National Pool. Nevertheless, owners are opening pits on Monday, believing that numbers of men will resume, if not immediately then certainly during the week.

Mr. Lloyd George informed Mr. Hodges that the Government's offer of assistance by £10,000,000 subsidy cannot be renewed after to-morrow.

## GENERAL STRIKE BOMBHELL.

London, June 18th.

The decision of the miners' Executive to appeal for a general strike is a bombshell and makes the coal deadlock worse than ever. The Government's grant automatically lapses, and the miners have no longer the opportunity of resuming with an initial reduction not exceeding a florin daily. The position of the Executive is embarrassing, as they are aware that there is a movement in the coal-fields in favour of resumption, despite the ballot, in which only 84 per cent. of the miners voted.

In view of the Triple Alliance failure, it is not considered likely that the other Unions contemplate a stoppage.

EARLIER CABLES.

## RESULT OF THE MINERS' BALLOT ANNOUNCED.

London, June 17th.

It is officially announced that the miners' ballot favours continuance of the stoppage.

LATER.

The figures of the miners' ballot were as follows:—

For the owners' terms	183,827
Against	432,511

MR. HODGES' ANNOUNCEMENT.

London, June 18th.

After a meeting of the miners' executive Mr. Hodges announced that in view of the ballot decision the stoppage would continue.

It is stated, however, that in view of the expiry to-morrow of the Government's offer of ten millions, further negotiations with the Government are probable.

LATEST CABLES.

## DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT CHAMPIONS IN TRAINING.

New York, June 18th.

Dempsey is still wearing the special headgear to protect his eye. He has started intensive work, boxing with three heavy-weights whom he sadly maul-handled.

A batch of new sparring partners arrives from France on Monday, when Carpentier begins a course of real fighting.

## COTTON CRISIS.

OPERATIVES HESITATE TO ACCEPT TERMS.

London, June 18th.

There is a hitch in the cotton settlement. It appears that the meeting of operatives' delegates, at Manchester, ended in a hubbub and confusion. The vote in favour of the acceptance of the terms was challenged, and subsequently the negotiating committees of the employers and the employed, who met to sign the agreement, decided to adjourn till June 24th to give some workers' organisations an opportunity of consulting the districts.

EARLIER CABLES.

OPERATIVES ACCEPT REDUCED WAGES.

London, June 17th.

The Lancashire cotton dispute has been settled.

LATER.

A meeting at Manchester of the United Textile Workers, representing all branches of the cotton operatives, decided by 268 to 277 votes to accept the wages settlement recently negotiated. Most of the mills will re-open on Monday.

EARLIER.

An indication of the feeling of the rank and file of the cotton operatives as regards the proposed wages settlement is furnished by resolutions of branches of the Oldham Co-operative Spinners' Association which by an overwhelming vote instructed its delegates to vote against the proposed terms.

## RUBBER EXHIBITION.

GOLD MEDAL FOR GOVERNMENT OF MALAYA.

London, June 17th.

The International rubber exhibition in the Agricultural Hall has concluded. The gold trophy for the best exhibit in rubber was awarded to Brazil. Gold medals were awarded to the Governments of Ceylon and Malaya. Six silver cups were awarded to the managers of various rubber estates. Professor Wyndham Dunstan, presenting the prizes, said that the exhibition had been most successful and had done much good to the rubber industry.

## BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYED.

OVER 3,000,000 REGISTERED.

London, June 17th.

It is officially stated that 2,185,000 were registered as unemployed in the United Kingdom on June 10th.

## EUROPE'S DEBT IN AMERICA.

Washington, June 18th.

The Cabinet has decided to ask Congress to authorise the conversion of European loans into interest-bearing certificates which could be absorbed by American business men.

## MANDATE PROBLEM.

LEAGUE SEEKING A SETTLEMENT WITH AMERICA.

Paris, June 17th.

Mr. Du Cunha, acting President of the Council of the League of Nations, has sent a letter to the Premier of Britain, France, Italy and Japan, inviting them to make every effort to reach a resolution in the points under discussion between them and the United States with regard to mandates in order to enable the Council of the League to settle the whole question of mandates before the next meeting of the Assembly of the League.

## CHINESE DELEGATE'S MISSION.

London, June 17th.

Mr. Wang Chung Hui left Paris on the conclusion of his mission in connection with the League of Nations.

## HERTFORD BY-ELECTION.

ANTI-WASTE CANDIDATE DEFEATS COALITION UNIONIST.

London, June 17th.

The result of the Hertford by-election (owing to Mr. N. Pemberton Billing's resignation) was as follows:—

Bear-Admiral Sueter (anti-waste candidate)	12,329
Sir Hildred Carlile (Coalition Unionist)	5,523

## THE COST OF LIVING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, June 17th.

It is officially stated that the cost of living in May this year was 119 per cent. above the cost of living in July, 1914, compared with 128 per cent. on April 30th.

## CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS.

SCHMIDTZ BEATS DAVISON.

London, June 17th.

In the Lawn Tennis London Championship, Schmidtz beat Davison, 6-1, 6-1, in the semi-final.

## SHIMIDZU'S VICTORY IN FINALS.

London, June 18th.

At the Queen's Club London Championship, in the Singles final, Shimidzu beat Stern, 6-2, 6-0.



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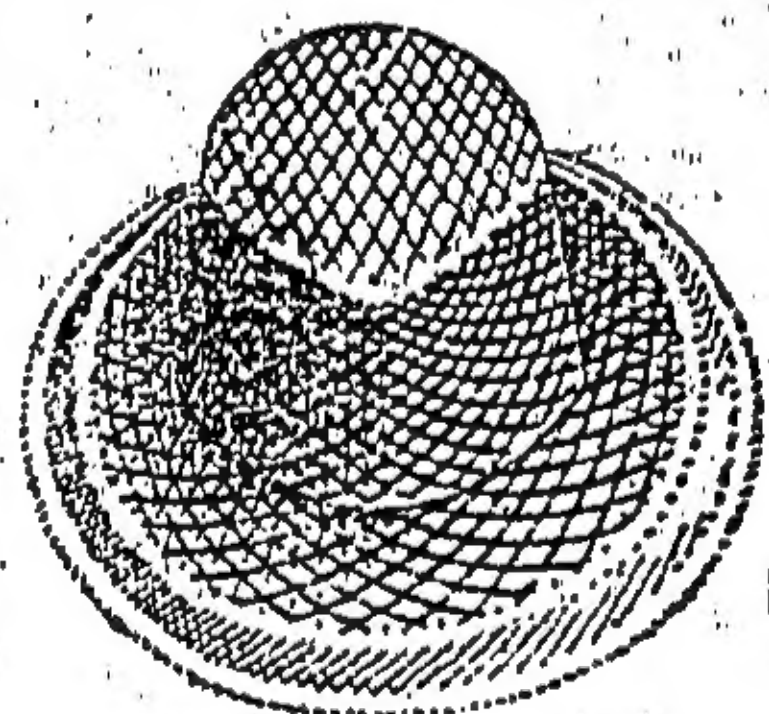
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## ARE THE ENGLISH HYPOCRITES? WHY OUR RESERVE IS OFTEN ATTACKED.

[BY H. B. MARRIOTT-WATSON.]

The Continental nations accuse us of hypocrisy. The question is whether we are hypocrites or only decent. There is, as a rule, a reserve in the English nature which prevents the ultimate display of frankness. It is always claimed that the French are logical, and the claim is true. They follow reason to its conclusion with ruthless integrity, and they deride us because we don't. But is it right to say that because of that we are hypocritical?

I have read French authors who metaphorically made my hair curl—such as Zola, Pierre Louys, Catulle Mendès, or almost any one. But I certainly should be grossly offended if I were charged with hypocrisy. I consider that I am just decently reserved. The Greeks had a canon which prevented them from showing on the stage in action anything shocking.

### HEROIC FRANKNESS.

Aristotle, I think it was, first defined this dramatic law, and his term for it was "mimesis." So when Cedipus put out his eyes it was off stage, and the audience had only the resultant emotions. So also with Shakespeare and "Macbeth." Contrast with this the appalling scene in which Sarah Bernhardt crept along the open stage with a knife or a sickle—I forget which—to kill her tyrant. On these conditions the whole Grand Guignol scheme is to be condemned. It may be logical, but it is not decent.

It cannot be charged against us that we have this (shall I say?) squeamishness as a mark of hypocrisy. Once upon a time we were very different, and in line with the Continentals. It is not a national trait, but I rather think it is the evolution of a national characteristic. Go back to the Elizabethans, and you will find them frank and logical enough. Come later down the years to the eighteenth century, and you will find Swift, and Sterne, and Smollett, and many more. The English character had not yet got itself emancipated from the common voyage of national traits. But the process was beginning, and that process was, to my mind, part of the beneficent evolution of a nation's character.

If you want logic and reality, you can go to the hospitals, to the police courts, and elsewhere. There is plenty of them there. We as a nation now, not fearing Mrs. Grundy, have decided on definite limitations in ordinary affairs. We are not hypocritical, because we can free difficulties and dirt if it be necessary. But we want to keep open life as sweet as may be.

### DECENCY, NOT HYPOCRISY.

After all, we must not forget that evolution has not ceased, but is still going on. The question is whether we are a little in advance of our neighbours. I am disposed to think so. Please don't cast your eyes back to the mid-Victorian period, when there was so much false sentiment. To-day there is a great deal of ugly life if you seek it in dark corners, but because it is there it does not make us, who repudiate it, hypocrites.

It is true we cover it over out of a shy, as we do common acts of ordinary life which are intimate or gross. Abroad, there is no concealment either of the one or other. Which is the better way? I know which is the more comfortable way; nor do I wish to return to the open cess-pools of our forefathers. We have progressed, and we are still in progression. No, it is decency, not hypocrisy.—*Express.*

## ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

BELGIUM'S CLAIMS.

VIENNA, April 10th.

The fight for the Golden Fleece is about to be renewed in Paris before a jury of three, Messieurs Braye, Fisher Williams, and Lion, as representing the Reparation Commission, with Belgium as Jason and Austria as the Dragon.

Under the terms of the Treaty of St. Germain Belgium claims the treasure proper of the Order of the Golden Fleece, goldsmiths' work, collars, insignia, and decorations preserved formerly in the Court Chapel at Brussels, and also arms, tapestry, jewels, and the like, bearing the arms of the Order. I grieve also claims the surrender of the Rubens famous Triptych of San Ildefonso, which was purchased and brought to Vienna in 1777 from the Abbey of St. Jacques Coudenhove; further, arms, equipment, and documents which were taken from the Brussels arsenal to Vienna in 1794 and the manuscript originals which served General de Ferraris for the *Carte Chorographique* of the Austrian Netherlands between 1770 and 1777. Both sides have agreed to accept the findings of the jury.

"The Order of the Golden Fleece was founded in 1430 by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, who then reigned over the greater part of modern Belgium, as well as other wide territories in France and the Netherlands. The sovereignty of the Order, which is dedicated to our Lady and St. Andrew, the patron saint of the Dukes of Burgundy, passed by marriage to the House of Hapsburg in 1477, and became attached to the Crown of Spain, which for many years retained Belgium. When the male line of the Spanish Hapsburgs came to an end in 1700 the Austrian branch of the family reigning in Madrid have consistently conferred it as Kings of Spain.

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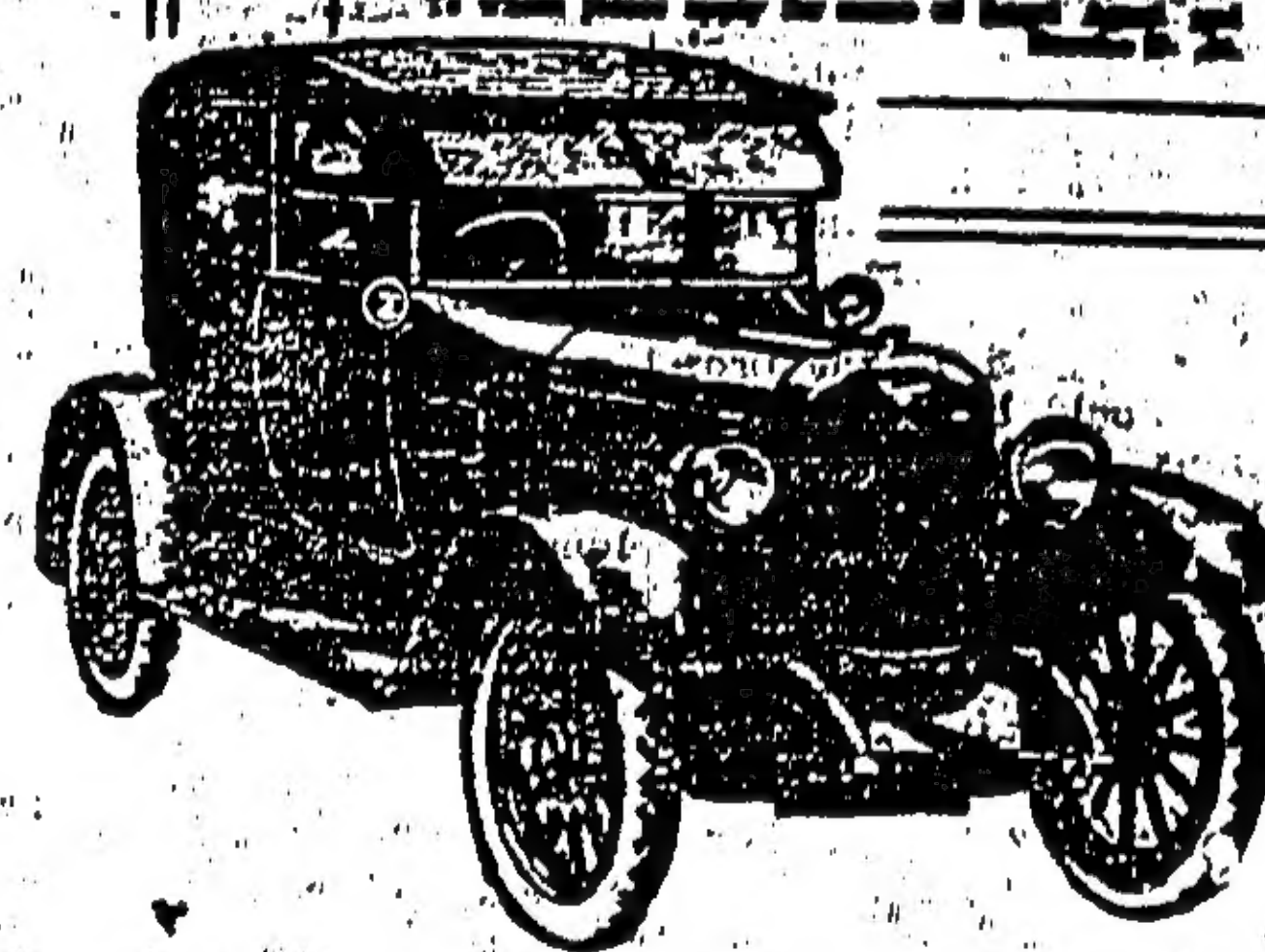
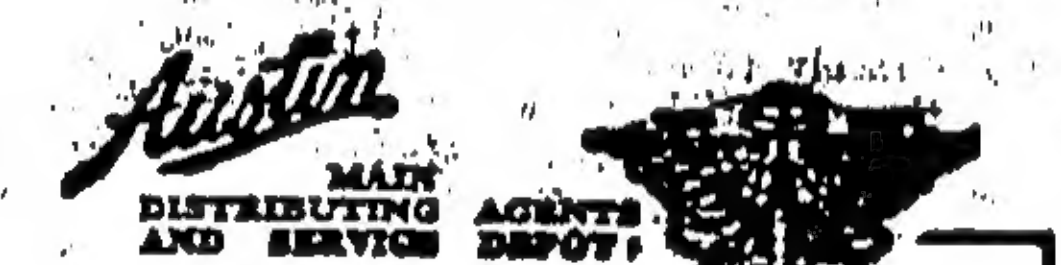
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## HAS ENGLAND THE "SAVING GRACE?"

### A DEFENCE OF ANGLO-SAXON HUMOUR.

[BY H. B. MARRIOTT-WATSON.]

I once read and reviewed a book by a celebrated Frenchman which was an inquiry into the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon. The author attributed this superiority in history to our public schools. To my mind he was wrong; it is due to our sense of humour.

If you cast your eye over Europe, now divided into many components, you will not find, so far as my experience goes, any real sense of humour. Think, for example, of Russia and the Bolsheviks! Well, if that is too modern an instance, think of Tolstoy, Tourgenieff, Dostoevsky, and Gorky. The simple Arcadian mind withers in the blight of their pessimism.

Then come westwards. Has any one ever discovered humour in German literature, or in Turkish, or in Polish, or in Hungarian? (I don't know these languages, and so make inquiries.) In France there is a most delicate wit, as is shown in its abundant and pungent literature. But I can find in my reading no traces of what we know as humour. The nearest approach to it was in the "Tartarin" of Alphonse Daudet. I know a very distinguished man of letters who chuckles at every sparkle of wit, but frankly confesses that he does not know what humour is.

### IRISH AND WELSH.

If I am right, then (and I am subject to correction), humour is the monopoly of the Anglo-Saxon race. These islands

are mainly composed of Anglo-Saxons, but even within their boundaries the sense of humour is limited. The Irish, for example, have no sense of humour, and I think the Welsh are in the same case. It may sound like a paradox to say that the Irish people are without humour, but I believe it to be true, and I believe that the present Irish tragedy would not have arisen if the Irish had a sense of humour.

The traditional Irishman is humorous, but he is a "stage" Irishman, invented by others. He is not true to type.

The greatest exponent of Irish wit is Swift, and he was only an Irishman because he was born there.

Then the Scot—that most maligned being. The Scot's humour may be pawky, but it is humour. All the Irish humorists are Scotch, and the Scotch humorists need no mention from Sir Walter Scott to Sir James Barrie.

Well, one goes back to the original claim—that humour abides in the Anglo-Saxons and has made them what they are. Shakespeare is surely, as in all things, an exemplar of this. But, to throw and confirm my argument, let us look away, and across the Atlantic.

In the United States there is abundant and overflowing humour. This is a derivative from the Anglo-Saxon stock. The German grins through a horse-collar, and his sense of humour stays there. But the English stock in America produces the ripened fruit of the old tree. So my thesis is proven.

As to what causes humour and so decides the empire of the world I know not, and cannot guess. Perhaps some one will elucidate it. At least it is certain that humour is the saving salt of life, and that because we have it we are what we are.—*Daily Express.*











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"SYRIA"	7,000	23rd July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
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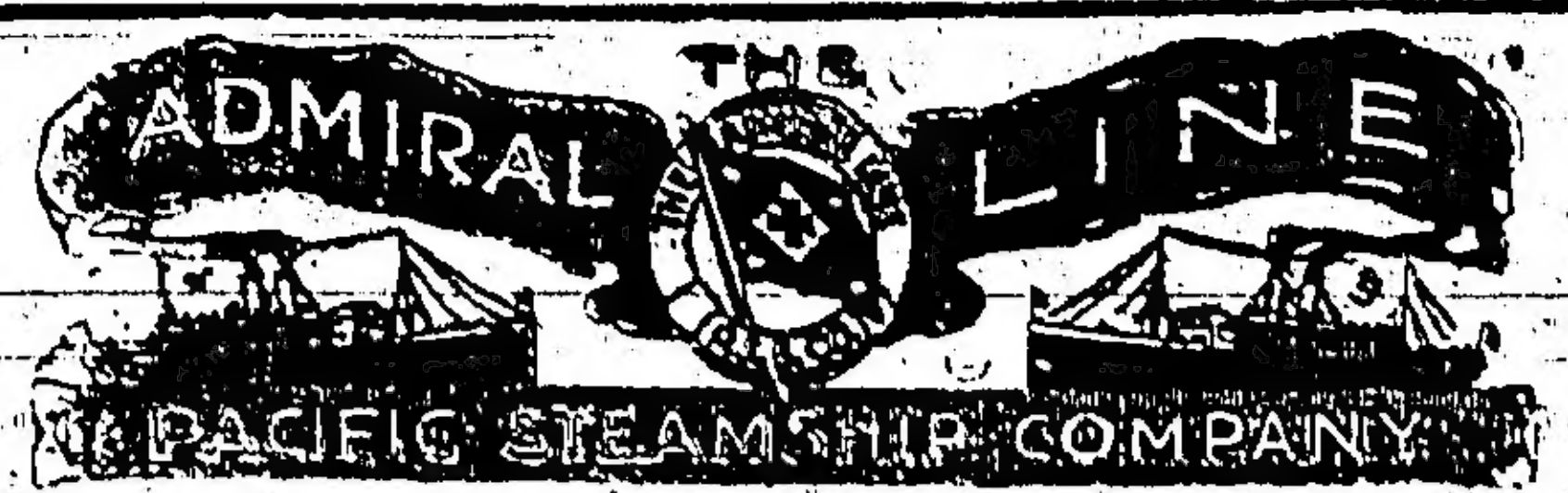
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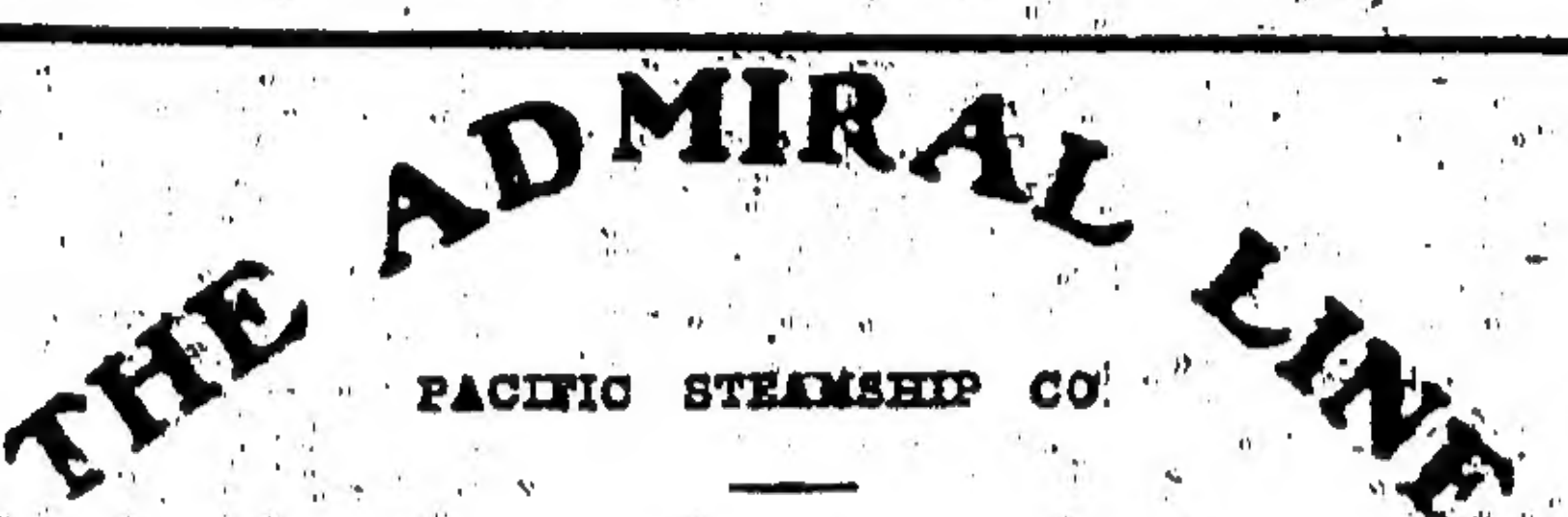
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